NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1859.-TRIPLE SHEET.

as the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it had not been as a presenting the throne. Without going the manner of approaching the throne. Without going the property of the ceremony used at the Chinese court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and equal nation like the United States, whose chief magistrate was in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, force, Lewchow or Aunam, was repeatedly referred to by Kwelliang. He sometime stigled the Psesident "fla-hacangst," or Great Emperor, and sometimes "President"—a wood which he had learned—and occasionally "ksun-chie," or Princely Euler, to proce his respect for him. Such being the relations between the two countries, the ko-das, or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from these nations—4. e., san kent kin-hab, "three kneelings and nine Knocks"—would not be expected; "but," said the judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly Power." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony, even in his mitigated form, again referred to, so that it cannot be said that the ko-las in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward by the Clinese as a preliminary to his audience of their sovereign. To this Mr. Ward replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms, that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty and nothing about it; but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only as he act of worship before 6dq, and would never do so before any man. They were subjected of the function, and the heart, and if the outward cere

are a plenipotentiary," said Hwasham, turning to Mr. Ward, "and certainly have full powers to do such an act."

"I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable motochange the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it," was Ms. Ward's reply.

The discussion had now continued for two hours, and the commissioners waved any further debate until they returned the visit. They invited the party to a sumptious repast in an adjoining apartment, where the novelty of knives, torks, and napkins were seen, as well as the foreigners to use them. To Mr. Ward's request to have horses sent to the Legation, so that members of the suit could take exercise about the city, had taken place, everything of interest in the city and suburbs would be shown them with the utmost pleasure. Such we know is the usage at Pekin in relation to foreign embassies, and it was referred to in one of the letters received from the Russian Minister. The conversation turned on a variety of topics, and at the conclusion of the visit all partied in the best of humor.

The same three officials returned Mr. Ward's visit on the 2d of August at the Legation, coming in the same sort of carriages that are in use at the capital, and had been turnished the Embassy on its journey. There was no military escort, nor was the number of attendants upon the Prime Minister large; it was a plain and unpretending visit, characteristic of the little display usually seen among high chinese officers.

The subject of the audience was resumed after all had taken their seats, and nearly the same ground again gone over. The Commissioners adhered to their former argument, that as kneeling was practised at some European courts, and Mr. Ward had agreed to the a Pekin whatever he would do at any of those courts, he was bound to the kneeling before the Emperor of China and the Pope; but it was shown that the Commissioners had made an antake in their reasoning, for no foreign minister: American English or any other—ever kneeled to the Foreign and the receiv

octived, and the capital.

A delay of thirty-six hours took place before answering

A delay of thirty-six hours took place before answering

to some expectation, and the reply was ready to go for.

ward when Judge Sich came in to learn the came of the silence. He said that if Mr. Ward would saik the Commissioners to receive the letter the request would be grasted, and like when if he would express his preference for a place at the north to exchange ratifications it would be acceeded to. Both propositions were declined. The Commissioners had said the letter could not be received, and the Emperor would of course fix on the time and place for the exchange. However, expressions were introduced into Mr. Ward's reply, regretting that the customs of China and America prevented an audience, but that this had no effect on the real regard felt both by the American Pleuipotentiary and the President towards his Majesty. The Chinese were now somewhat apprehensive that they had pursisted too far, and wished to learn whether the government at Washington would be angry at this non-reception of its cavey.

The next day (Tuesday) a courteens response was re-

Washington would be angry at this non-reception of its covey.

The next day (Tuesday) a courteous response was received, enclosing the imperial rescript, ordering Kwelliang and Hwashana to apply the great seal to the treaty of Tien-tsiin, and then receive the letter from the President for transmission to the Emperor. Hangfult, the fieversor General Calibli, was designated to exchange the ratification of the treaty at Pehtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by Kwelliang for receiving President Buchanna's letter. It was taken by him with much repred, lifting the box above his eyes as he delivered at to an attendant and gave orders for a guard of honor to be placed over it.

neady was fixed by Kweiliang for receiving President Buchanan's letter. It was taken by him with much respect, iffring the box above his eyes as he delictered it to an attendant and gare orders for a guard of honer to be placed over it.

An entertainment was served in a style which would have done honor even to Styer himself, and the Prime Minister appeared, as he usually had done, a mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. Ward during the interview that his functions as Imperial Commilisioner and those of his colleague Hwashana would now cease, and they would soon return their seal of that office to His Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high degreesor respect for a man like Kweiliang, although he may have they cot and failing of a pagan, not only from his high political position as the first attesman in the kingdom, but from his venerable gea and the usaffected urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

During the eversing of this day preparations were made for departure on the following morning, and some of the gentlemen went out in the afternoon to view the city wails. Letters were received from the Russian Minister, with a file of the Times newspaper to the 10th of May; but no personal intercourse took place with any member of that Legation.

Several tradeamen came in with their wares and creatise, but he shops are mestly situated in the New City that Legation are such as the state of the content of the content

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1850.

The American Minister's Trip to Pekin—The Derby Banque -Lord Palmerston's General Policy-The Harper's Ferry Invasion in England, dc. The English journals have been overflowing the past

The English journals have been overflowing the past week with the amusing details of the American Minister's trip to Pekin; and certainly nothing could well be more ludicrous than the result of this mighty undertaking. It is the strongest Illustration I have lately seen of the familiar phrase parturient montes, riduculus must! After much fatigue, annoyance and privation, the American Minister and suite were blessed with an insight of the guarded mysteries of the impenetrable Pekin, rejoicing in the residence of his Celestiat Majosty the Brother of the Sun, and it turned out be seet to them, use the "resignation of maint a paper" was an experiment of the property of t

"Princely Ruler," as good Old Buck was christened on the occasion, that he had better go whence he came; and Mr. Ward, consequently, lost no time in doing it. He must have been more than once conscious on his return to Shanghae of the singular but not gratifying similarity between his inglerious mission and that of the famous King of Spain, who marched up hill only to march down again. Whatever may be said or sung of the Chinese hereafter, there is no denying that in the mysterious game of diplomacy they can give the English, French and Americans the first move, and beat them as easily as our Yankee champion did the chese players of all Europe. To be sure the crafty relative of the planets has a knowing coadjutor in the successor of Noselrode, and Russian wit united to Chinese subtlety is likely to put Palmeraton and Napoleon III. on their mettle. "It is a pretty fight as it stands," and the sooner Brother Jonathan, in the shape of a provincial politician, hauls off the better, for the greatest nation in all oreation only runs the risk of being made the dupe and laughing stock of all parties. And as amen to lesson the first that Yankeedom has received from the Flowery Land.

We have had since last steamer a grand oratorical demonstration at Liverpool, by the leaders of the conservative party, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. What they said or proposed it would be difficult to repeat, inasmuch as their policy now consists in saying and doing nothing. The fact is, the occupation of the conservatives is, for the present, gone, for the simple reason that the so-called libers are just as little progressive as themselves. This is not to be wondered at, and I don't mind stating the cause, which is that neither the party in power nor the party that hopes to be, can see the least necessity of progressing further for the present, at all events, nobody in England just now is very sorely afflicted with the manis of reform, but indominable John Bright, who must be making long rigmarole speeches about the ballot and other things

first with Russia, then with Austria, and lastly with poor Italy—by no manner of means; and the result is that, in agite of the profound silence of Napolson III., at first, and in spite of the squally profound letter the Emperor has written to Victor Emparor last, matters in Italy are but one shot nearer to a solution than they were a hundred years ago. Now, don't say this is the fault of the Raglish Cabinet, and that but for them all would have been "cut and dried," so to speak, in Italy before this. No, Ision't say it, but I strongly suspect it, which is about the same thing. What will be the upshot I would not undertake to say in this letter if I knew it, but something must happen before long Garibaldi is going of frequently in little speeches and lively letters, and her revolutionary steam is getting up. The King of Sardinia must be in a woful state of perpexity—quite enough to make him cut off his mustates, the longest in Europe, be it noted. Napoleon III. is a long the longest in Europe, be it noted. Napoleon III. is a forbearing man, but even he may lose his samp for Francis Joseph is tormented out of his life by the tupper Grand Dukes of Tuscany, who are crazy to see pictures in the Pitti "lance again—and, no wonder. only person of all the crowd, if I may use such as pression to so distingué a set, who is serene, smiling a contented, is the aforesald British Frime Musier, wany be inferred.

ought to be reasonable, but can't. From which much may be inferred.

The news of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry has created more surprise than anything else. There is no indication of sympathy with the persons who got is up. Of the contrary, an apprehension seems to prevail lest imghit extent and involve the lives of many innocent persons. John Bull is a humorous zort of fellow, and a set sible one in the bargain. He affects to love "majorra," but he expects them to behave themselves, and above as not to throw away their time in cutting white people breats when they should be more descently employed it cultivating cotton, that England wants to keep her bea above water even more than the States themselves. this attempt to introduce Kansas into Virginia is an eletioneering dodge, it is not considered here a good one.

The Panama Route to Australia—Rivalry of the Grea Eastern Steamship Company—Movements of the European Powers—The Effect on Irith Ports of the Wreck of the Royal Charter—The British Channel Fleet—A Royal Ox ontan—French Inland Navigation—Guy Fawkes' Day—Chinese Affairs and Commodore Istnall, &c.

New York and the United States generally. They prefer shipwrecks, delays, lost mails, ruined merchants, the dis-gust of the colonists and the uncertainty of the Suez route, in case of war, to friendly competition with a kindred

people by the Isthmus passage.

I remember that great dissatisfaction was expressed in New York because the shares of the Panama Railroad were alleged to be chiefly in British capitalists' hands
if the government of England persist in their absurdity,
and war with France and Spain should occur, where will
the Suzz line be? Somewhere in the latitude of nowhere,

where the last sea serpent was seen.

I know that Campbell, the Managing Director of the Great Ship Company, wrote a ridiculous but not the less mischievous letter to Mr. Gladstode, urging him not to grant the Australian Panama mail subsidy until the Great

was first given to the Times was that it might act as a sop to Corberus, who, content at having it exclusively, would refrain out of gratiande for the service rendered, from attacking the programme proposed to Victor Emanuel by his ally. If such was the reason for the preference shown, it was a decided failure; the "Thunderer" did not neglect a fine opportunity of opposing the Emperor's views; it published the letter, and then added, "England will see nothing in this programme cause her to account a Compress." The Times was in to cause her to accept a Congress." The Times was, in this, as in many other instances, wrong in jumping so hactily at a conclusion. England did see in this programme a pretext whereby she might change her dangerous course of policy towards France, and the next day the London Morning Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, said that England would now be willing to send a representative to attend a meeting of the great Powers. The day before the publication of this article in the Post, the French government had received the official consent of the English government to a Congress. Thus the impending danger to the Anglo-French alliance is averted just at the nick of time. I say this because I am aware that at last ing danger to the Anglo-Fronch alliance is averted just at the nick of time. I say this because I am aware that at last the Emperor Napoleon had began to give way to the resentment felt by the French public at the course pursued by a soi diseast ally, and that the French journals and pamphleteers were about to begin a crusade against England that would have rendered a continuance of the alliance a moral impossibility. But the storm has blown over; harsh leaders and pamphlets giving forth to the knowledge of the world queer and startling facis regarding English policy and diplomacy must be laid aside, but they will not by any means be destroyed; like the sword of Damocles, they will be suspended. Matter enough had been raked up to make a dozen quarrels with as many different parties, and a longer delay on the part of England would have brought about her ears a hornet's nest such as would have most terribly stung her. Americans have but little idea of the intricacies of European diplomacy.

diplomacy.

I have succeeded in getting an insight, within the last few days, mto affairs, that we should, on our side of the Atlantic, term scaly; and yet European journals throw large stones at us very often. It must be from the very large stones at us very often. It must be from the very consciousness of the fragility of their glass dwellings; and then, you know, great danger makes the veriest coward a desperade. I will not attempt any analysis of the Emperor's letter to Victor Emanuel. Your readers will judge of the document for then lelves. I shall simply call attention to the fact, that, in the Emperor's programme, no mention is made of the Legations? It will forcibly strike your readers that the Romagnese require the care and attention of the great Powers as much as any of the Duchies; and I can assure you that, at last ad-vices, they seemed determined to hasten matters; a spirit of revolution is rife throughout the province, and unless

See York Designer the charge of the Particle captured by the property of the charge of the charge of the printing captured by the printing capture

mained in office. M de l'adoue is a millionaire, is also a relacive of the Emperor, and was, from his independent position, just the mas to remove the persons in question. I am aware that all were not thrown over during the Duke's administration—some were, I am sure; but the Duke was as accessible to female influence as his predecessors—he is a gailant gentificame—and so the Prefects still remain. The ladies have ever played an important rôte in the politics of France.

In regard to the Great Eastern, I must relate to you what a French engineer of great experience says as regards her chances of success. He pronounces her a failure, maxmuch as the cannot generate steam enough. Her boliers are entirely too small, and the screw and padeies will not work together. He says that she has, not at present power eaough to cross the Atlantic under hime days. In that case she would certainly be considered a railure. She will not easil for some time to come. She is to enter the Southampton roads and lie there at anchor. Great arrangements are being made to receive visiters, who will find even bedis at their disposal. Eatables of all kinds are to be furnish. ed—in fact, she is to become a great show, and nothing more. No further mention is made of her crossing the Atlantic.

A day or two since the Constitutionael published a note

Aday or two since the Constitutionsed published a note upon the subject of the appointment of the now Minister to Faris, Gen. Floyd. The semi-official organ says that his being so speedily named to the post was a proof of the creat solicitude of the President to have a representative at this Court. The same day the Pays, an evening journal, mentioned the appointment, and asserted that it must have taken place before the American government could have the proposed the proposed that it must have taken place before the American government could have the proposed to the taken. The people of the Spainards seem perfectly carried away with the idea of making war upon Morocco. The Queen is reported to have said that she would sail the jewels of the crown were this necessary to carry on the war. The people of the Basque provinces have offered to equip air regiments at their own expense, while from all quarters of the kingdom private subscriptions are pouring in. The journals speak of this war as though twore most sace of day, and young men of all classes are voluntering as private solders.

In the way of theatricals I have nothing of great interests to mention. The celebrated tenor, Roger, who, as you are sware, lost his arm from a gun shot wound some time since, is now sufficiently recovered to resume his dutter at the Grand Opera. He has been supplied with an artificial hand so perfect as to conceal the toss of the natural one, and before the end of the month he will appear in one of his most popular characters. He is to have a grand benefit on the 10th of December, which will be a grand benefit on the 10th of December, which will be a grand to be casioned by this spiral disease, that according to so many larie or respondents, was in the Majesty is in better health than she has been for years. The Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperes, who was all with recovering to so many larie or respondents, was in the majesty in the prophesics indulged in as to the Emperor's sudden dense, all the becausioned by this spiral disease, th

American Citizen.

We have received a lithographed letter giving the following particulars of the flattering reception given by the Emperor Alexander to an American citizen:—

LEGISTION OF THE UNITED STATES, St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22, 1859.

During the great Court Ball given at Nobility Hall In to the Crown of Russia, the Emperor came up to me and said he had that day the pleasure of sending for Mr. Silas E. Burrows, a fellow countryman of mine, and receiving him at the Palace, where he was glad to have the him at the Palace, where he was glad to have the oppor-tunity of welcoming him, for he had been a great friend of bis father, the Emperor Nicholas, and did many kind things for Russia, and was very hospitable to the Russian prisoners at Hong Kong. His Imperial Majesty then added, with warmth and feel-ing, "I am glad to be able to see him and give him a kind welcome by the hand, and I was pleased with the interview."

ing, "I am glad to be able to see him and give him a kind welcome by the hand, and I was pleased with the interview."

The Grand Duke Constantine also made the warmest acknowledgment of Mr. Burrows' kindness and generosity. Mr. Burrows had solicited no presentation through me, which is the ordinary mode of seeking an interview, with the Emperor, but expressly said that what he had done for the Emperor Nicholas, and his naval officers, had been done as a private gentleman, and he would be gratified to receive an acknowledgment personally from the Emperor, but he would not request or seek it through me, the Minister of the United States.

I de not know that a private citizen of any country was ever before received by the Emperor of Russia in his private cabinet alone, in such a friendly and informal manner as Mr. Burrows has been, and I consider it the highest act of real kindness and unreserved welcome that could be extended to him, and reflects great credit on the goodness and kindness of the Emperor's heart.

It is true that what Mr. Burrows did in reseming Dage.

welcome that could be extended to him, and reflects great credit on the goodness and kindness of the Emperor's heart.

It is true that what Mr. Burrows did in rescuing Baron Krudener and the officers of the Russian Navy, who were passeeders, from the wreck of his Imperial Majesty's corvette Kensington (now Frince of Warsaw), in 1830, and refusing the ten thousand dollars which Baron Krudener (who was the Russian Minister to Washington) had agreed to give Mr. Burrows' captain for returning with them to New York, merits the highest praise. In addition, his afterwards advancing sixty thousand dollars to redit that corvette for sea, and sending her to Russia, at a period when the Poles were in passession of Warsaw, at great sacrifices to himself, altogether exhibit the most extraordinary acts of generosity and liberality ever performed by a private gentleman for the exclusive benefit of foreigners and a great potentate.

Mr. Burrows' acts of hospitality and liberality to the Russians who were prisoners at Hong Kong, evinced the feelings and magnanimity of a true American citizen.

For all of these acts he deserved everything that could be done by a noble and generous monarch; but, for the Emperor to evince such unreserved kindness, when his time must be absorbed by the great and pressing demands of this mighty empire, is evidence of uncommon warmth of feeling towards Mr. Burrows, and is alike grateful to him and honorable to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor

## THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Excitement in the Mediterranean—Tangler Descried—The British Fleet Off the Place—Striking the Spanish Flag and Joy of the Moors—A Continued Exodus—Consular Notice to Foreigners, &c.

Her Britanne Majesty's sloop Virage, commander Dunn, which arrived at Plymouth on the 3d instant, brings intoligence from Gibraltar to the 25th ultime.

She had a mail and despatches from the Commander inchief at Gibraltar, and a despatch from the British representative at Tangier to Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affaire.

It was currently reported at Gibraltar that, although the Spanish Charge of Affaires at Tangier had struck his ilag, he had not proclaimed the declaration of war.

The runboat Redpole arrived on the 25th ult at Gibraltar with official communications and 160 Moorish refugees.

The Lapwing and the Coquette are assing constantly between Tangier and Gibraltar.

Algestras continued in quarantine.

The British fleet at Gibraltar composed the Mariborough, the Edgar, the Centurion, the Conqueror, the Victor Emmanuel, the Orien, the Negtune, the Cewar, the Agamemnon, the Lapwing, the Flying Fish, and the James Watt, which was under quarantine in consequence of one or two cases of smallpox.

The Spanish squadron for Algesiras consisted of five line-of-batile ships and one frigate.

The Spanish squadron for the Research of the line of the Spanish squadron included one liner, two small frigates and four or five lesser steam vessels.

The payees from Gibraltar to the 28th ult., received at Southampton by the mait steamer Ceylon, state that Tangier has every appearance of a desolated city. Nearly all the peaceably inclined Moors, with their families and goods, had gone into the interior or mountanous parts of the country for safety, and the few remaining Hobrews, intending to abandon their houses, were about to embark in the vessels lying in the habor. The total number of traffitives who had arrived at Gibraltar was 2,656, and qvery day was largely adding to the number. T every day was largely adding to the nor

was nearly descried by Baropeans and others who wished to leave before hostilities commenced.

We learn from Algelra that Mr. Blanco del Valle, who had arrived there from Tangler on the afternoon of the 26th ult., in the Vasco Nunez de Balbon. war steamer, continued in that city. It was said that General O'Donneil, the commander in chief of the expeditionary army, was shortly expected from Alloante, on his way to Cadia, whence the troops would embark for Morocco.

When the Arab left Tangler, on the 28th, thore romained in that harbor her British Majesty's screw frigate Doris, Captain Heathcote, and screw corvettes Cadmus and Scylls. The Dorris, it was understood, was to leave next day for the coast as far as Mogadore, where she would meet the Coquette steam desnatch boat, which had gone some days previously to apprise British subjects of the declaration of war against Morocco by the Spanish government. It was expected that these two vescels-of-war would bring away the British realisents who were willing to avail themserves of the spoot unity. The gunboat Qual, Commander Nocl Osborne, which called af Gibraliar at 1 P. M. on the 28th, from Tangler, left almost immediately afterwards for Tetuna, where the arrival of a British man of war was anxiously looked for by the European residents. Her Majesty's steam sloop Vulture, Captain Campbell, after taking in a supply of water at the New Mole, returned to Tangler during the night.

The Tangler correspondent of the Gibraliar Chronide, in his letter of the 25th ult. says:—

War is fast approaching by its natural course. Mr. Blanco and his Vice Consul, without apprising any one, embarked yesterday afternoon, and this morning—I don't know by whom—the fing staff where the Spanish ensign used to be hoisted was broken to pieces, to the great joy of the Moors, who, while they saw the flag displayed, believed that the question migh still be arranged, and now hostilities must very soon commence.

The beautiful Spanish Consular house, situated in a most complexous spet, in now c

The same correspondent writes as follows on the 27th ult:—

TANGER, Oct. 27, 1859.

I have nothing new to report since my last. The embarkation of passengers and baggage has continued incessantly, and I am at a loss to know where so many people and articles of every description were accommodated in Tangier. According to calculations made it was believed that the Hebrew population did not exceed 2,000 souls, and it now positively amounts to more than 3,000 between those who have aiready gone to Gibraltar, Algesiras, and Tarifa. The French war steamer Mouette left yesterday for that place with all the families of that nation, the capitain taking care not to receive on board any one who could not produce a French passport.

All the employees of the French mission are still here. The Earl of Lonsdale took a great number of passengers, all in ludigent circumstances, and who, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Matees, were conveyed gratis. The Redpole is at this moment embarking a very large number. Mr. Drummond Hay has sent The Redpole is at this moment embarking a very large number. Mr. Drummond Hay has sent round the place a public crier to apprise the people that he is anxious that everybody should embark, and to witness their departure. I have been told he has sent word to those that are invalided in order that they may also be embarked for Gibraltar, where there are very good hospitals, and in which they would be treated with every comfort. I believe that acts like this carry with them all the descreed praises, and consequently I leave your readers at liberty to judge of the amount of gratitude owing by these people to our representative. Hostilities will not, it is believed, commence so soon.

On the evening of the 27th ult, the steam tender Red-

quently I leave your readers at therry to juage or the amount of gratitude owing by these people to our representative. Hostilities will not, it is believed, commence so soon.

On the evening of the 27th ult, the steam tender Redpole arrived at Gibraltar from Tangier with over 400 fugitives.

When the Redpole left the flags of the British, French and American nations were still observed flying over the consular houses in Tangier. The Kabyle tribes, which had for some days been hovering about in the environs of the town, made their entry into the city on the 27th. The three Spanish was steamers left Tangier the same morning, supposed to have proceeded to the westward.

The following is an extrast of a private letter received at Gibraltar by the British brig St. Francis, dated Tetuan, Oct. 25:—The fears of a war between Spain and Morocco, and that hostilities may very soon commence, have created a great sensation. Wa are consequently quite at a loss what to do—whether to leave the place og await further news. Our late advices from Tangier are of a most alarming pharacter.

The French Consul (who acts in the same capacity for the United States and Portugal) and the British Consul have apprised their respective subjects and protéges to be in readiness for embarkation at a moment's notice. The French subjects are to go on board a man-of-war of that nation, and the British embark in one of their own, both vessels having been expected off the port-ever sincg, the 18th instant, but up to the present time neither of them has made its appearance.

This notice created much alarm among the Jewish population. The Pasha (Ben-El-Hadi) immediately sont them word not to be afraid, as he had received instructions from El-Katib, the Minister, not to put any impediment in the way of all those who were desirous of taking their departure, and he advised them not to move, as there was not the least cause for it. He added that he would take care that the Meilah (a separate part of the city, where all Jewas and Christians reside) shoul

audacity has received a check.

Ben El-Hadj is making every preparation for the The batteries are very well mounted with cannon.

THE LAST SPANISH ULTIMATUM.

The following are translations of the Spanish Ultimatum last delivered to the government of Morocco, and the Moorish reply:

PRAISES TO THE ALL POWERFUL.

TO MY FRIEND, THE ILLUSTRICUS SEED MORAMET EL KHATER, MINISTER, AND THE SECONDARY.

TRAISES TO THE ALL POWERFUL.

TO MY FRIEND, THE ILLUSTRIOUS SEED MORAMET EL KHATTE, Minister, &c.

The peace and help of God be with you.
Pravious to the receipt of your note of the 12th of this menth, the difficulties which opposed themselves to the complete satisfaction of the outrages committed upon the Spaulsh flag in the neighborhood of Ceuta having been removed, the government of the Queen, my august sovereign, commands me to say to you that the satisfaction demanded is to be carried into effect without loss of time and in the following manner:—

1. The chief of the Moorish troops, who should be the Bey or Governor of the province, shall replace with his own hand the Spanish arms in the same position which they occupied when they were torn down by the vandals of Auggera, and shall have them saluted by his soldiers.

2. They shall carry out the last penalty of the law upon those persons who were the real promoters of the attack, in the presence of the Spanish garrison of the above-mentioned place.

Both of these demands shall be fulfilled immediately.

3. The Moorish government shall nominate two engineers, who, in conjunction with two Spanish engineers, shall determine the most convenient places for the new frontier line, on the understanding that they shall necessarily take as a basis for this line of delimitation the Sierra Bullones.

The Spanish government will not consider fulfilled the

sarily take as a basis for this line of delimitation the Sierra Bullones.

The Spanish government will not consider fulfilled the satisfaction which they have an indisputable right to exact, and which you have consented to in the name of your government, if all these measures are not carried into effect in the shortest possible period.

Until such is the case Spain will continue armed, and I warn you that the smallest delay on your part in the most exact fulliment of my demand will be the signal for the commencement of hostilities, and consequently of a rupture in the friendly relations between the two countries.

The government of the Queen, my sovereign, hopes that that of the Sultan will not provoke so serious an event, and that such disastrous consequences may be avoided.

avoided.

I swait your reply which must be as clear and explicit as the matter requires, and I warn you that I will not admit the slightest observation in opposition to the just desires of my government.

At the point the which things have arrived no other course remains for you but to comply strictly and without delay with all which we have agreed on to give due satisfaction to the Spanish nation, or war. Choose.

TANGIER, Oct. 16, 1859.

J. B. DEL VALLE.

TRANSLATION OF A LITTER ADDRESSED BY SEED MORANED KILL TEXT TO THE SPANISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ON THE 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1859.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER ADDRESSED BY SEED MOHAMED KHATEL TO THE STANES CHARGE D'APTAIRES, ON THE 17th OF OCTOBER, 1859.

Fraise to the one God!

To the Charge d'Aptaires of the Query of Spain:—

We haveveceived your letter of yesterday (16th of Ostober), and we have understood its contents; and we are much actenished at all you have stated therein, for it is not in accordance with that which you had told us in our interviews with you. nor in your previous letters.

We have been empowered, as we fold you, to settle those demands that you mentioned in your letters of the 5th of Rabea, the first, that you should occupy the high ground requisite for the defence and security of your town, but not for any other view. You had stated to us, in conversation, that you supposed that high ground might even be within the site you call Sierra Bullones; but if it be the place which persons have told us it is, viz, naout three hours' journey from couta, we have no anthority or power to make such concession. Such a demand must be referred to the Suitan, and a suitable term named to enable us to refer the matter to his Majesty, who is at Mekras, and that his Majesty has time to consider it and to reply.

We do not conceal frum you our extreme surprise that you should have written to us as you have done, after the friendly manner we have acted—acceding to demand after demand, on three different occasions, solely with the object of satisfying you.

Should you break off relations and declare war, as you have stated, because we did not code that which we have no power or authority from the Suitan to grant, we shall protest against you for all the consequences that may happen now and hereafter.

We have to repeat, however, we adhere to the engagements we have made to fulfil the demands mentioned to you in our letters, but not according to the construction you choose to put upon our words in your letter, for we have no power to make such concessions.—Peacel

October 17, 1889.

THE WAR PERLING IN MADRID.

our readers that the relations between the Spanish govern-